

F U T

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fusi*;
I submit, and answer thus.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fusti*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

TO FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shaksp. T. and C.*
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.
Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heron *fustian*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.
What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's ode? In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden's Panegyric on Sir John Mordaunt.*
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.
When men argue, th' greatest part
Of th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras*, p. i. can. 3.
Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloath. *Di.*

TO FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Di.*

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.
Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

FUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fustis*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.
Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

FUTILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futiles*, Latin.]
1. Talkative; loquacious.
One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*futiles*, French, from *futiles*.]
1. Talkativeness; loquacity.
This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

F Y

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Deventer.*

FUTTOCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* state.
Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*
He sows the seeds at Pallas's command,
And sows the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid.*

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.
Thy letters have transported me beyond
Th' ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.
This preference of *God*, as it is preference, is not the cause of any thing *future*ly necessary; neither doth *God's* foreknowledge impose any necessity, or hind. *Ralegh.*

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.
Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang for a moment in respect of *future*tion, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South's Sermon.*

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]
1. Time to come; events to come.
Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *future*ty,
Can ransom me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
All *future*ties are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hinder'd by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*
I will contrive some way to make it known to *future*ty, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*

Thi's great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *future*ty. *Pope's Statius.*

2. The state of being to be; futurity.
It may be well reckon'd among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *future*ty; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonic ideas. *Glanv. Scorp. c. 10.*

TO FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when press'd, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *φύ*, Greek; *fab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.
And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now ally. *Fa. Q. 2.*
Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A bawd, fir, *fy* upon him! *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*
Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaieties. *Tatler*, N°. 54.

G.

G A D

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek *Γ*, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a, e, u, i, r*; as, *gate, ga, gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, conign*, we pronounce *benine, maline, condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *b*, as, *might*. The Saxon *g*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GABARDINE. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.
My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrobd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras*, b. i.

TO GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]
1. To make an inarticulate noise.
When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roars,
With their hoarse *gabbles* seek the silent shore. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras*, p. i.
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
2. Loud talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

GABBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
GABEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; *gapel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.
The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and castles filled with sand. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GAD. *n. f.* [*gad*, Saxon; *gaddar*, Islandick, a club.]
1. A wedge or ingot of steel.
Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gab*, Saxon, a goad.]

G A G

I will go get a leaf of brags,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare.*

TO GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfy*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.
How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Jul.*
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesiast.* xxv. 25.

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax*, b. iv.
Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, *Essay* 9.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryden's Virg.*
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*
Gull 'em with freedom,
And you shall see 'em tofs their tails, and *gad*
As if the breeze had stung them. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclesiast.* xxvi. 8.

GADDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *gadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swim-eth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac.*
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFFER. *n. f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.
For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GAFFLES. *n. f.* [*gafeluca*, spears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth.*

TO GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.
He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
There foam'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*
Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.